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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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FOR 1908.

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No. 15,624. 號四十二百六十五萬一第一 日七月四十四年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 16TH, 1908. 大英皇 號六十年八百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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IN BOXES of 50 \$5.50.  
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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1.00 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907.

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1. 2. 4. 6. 8 AND 10 QUARTS.

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CAMERAS fitted with TESSER-ZEISS LENSE  
ON COMPOUND SHUTTER at REASONABLE PRICE.

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IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

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Paid in Claims.

THE Standard is the only British Life Office  
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The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the  
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
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Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
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Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if  
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Toilets D'Hotels of separate tables.  
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Water throughout.  
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PRIVATE HOTEL.

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Well Furnished Bedchambers, every room comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
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COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.  
Special arrangements for a long stay.  
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SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES

PER DAY \$4 to \$7 according to Room selected

WEEK \$25 to \$40 do. do. do.

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morning \$7 to \$10.

Two persons occupying one room, will be  
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Excellent Cooking by Mr. CHONG, for over  
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840

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(HOTEL-SANATORIUM OF SOUTH  
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HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

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a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. *Sun Art* and *Sun Star*) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
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these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA".

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\$14 PER DOZEN.  
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BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND  
FROM THE  
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Croquet, by Leonard Williams ...	4.00
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THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

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EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

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By APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR & HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S  
Genuine Double Distilled  
TOILET  
BAY RUM  
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WATSON'S  
SHAMPOO  
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Highly recommended.  
Cleanse the Scalp and Impart a Rich Brilliance  
to the Hair.

WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
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For the Toilet and Bath. Refreshing  
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WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC  
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For the Toilet and Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news column  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

DEATHS  
On May 7th, at Shanghai, GEORGINA MORGAN,  
aged 42 years.

On May 7th, at Paris, PAUL BRUNAT, late of  
Shanghai, in his 48th year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VECIX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, MAY 16TH, 1908

BOYCOTTERS who simply boycott, and do not overtly incite others to boycott, are safe from interference. It is not possible by any constitutional method to make them do what they do not want to do. YUAN SHIKAI at Tientsin, during the time of the American boycott, must have found some way, for he effectively prevented the movement from gaining ground at that port. The Chinese authorities, if they really wished to stop it, could do so, for they are not hampered by such restrictions as British officials have to observe. It is patetic enough that at Canton the officials do not want to meddle with the movement that has been set afoot since the "Tatsu-mari" affair, and that they are not sincere in their protestations of helplessness to Peking, where the suicidal aspect of the agitation, is recognised. In this Colony we are not sure that the authorities have done quite all that they might have done. We are of opinion that the announcement posted at some shops, that Japanese goods are not to be obtained within, and the like, might fairly be forbidden. They are unnecessary in the sense that a man who never did sell Japanese goods would not have thought of announcing the fact. A keeper of a fried-fish shop does not hoist a placard to say that he does not sell sewing-machines. All the shops that are showing these announcements in Hongkong may be fairly considered

to be inciting to boycott—for the implication of "innocent" announcements is quite well understood—and we suggest that the Police should be given instructions to order their removal wherever seen, and to prosecute where the order is disobeyed, or the offence removed. By so doing we would, as a Colony, be doing our duty to our Allies, and at the same time seconding the efforts of the Chinese Central Government, which has signified its disapproval of this boycott. We should also thereby squash the suspicion that we are—as tradesmen—desirous of profiting by something we know to be wrong. We do not believe that any of us have sympathised with the boycott movement, because we all know very well that if the Chinese get accustomed to use that weapon and find it invariably successful that it might very easily be turned against ourselves before very long, perhaps for some very trivial and unanticipated reason. It is becoming plain enough now to acute observers that this boycott does not rest upon an exclusively anti-Japanese basis. It is, so far as the Cantonese are concerned, a sort of test case, to decide whether the two Kwang are to be governed from Peking or Canton.

While we are not particularly in love with the present Dynasty, it is the Government, and it is vitally important to foreign interests (as well as to Chinese progress) that the power of the one-and undivided authority should be upheld, that there should be only the one responsible headquarters. If the British had been occupying Japan's shores at the present moment, the China Association and others in this Colony would certainly have been agitating for the dismissal of the present Viceroy, and for his substitution by some official who would have shown render obedience to the instructions of the Central Government. It can be no satisfaction to our Japanese friends and allies that the Chinese boycotters are and must be suffering economically *pari passu* with themselves, and it is not viewed with any more complacence at Peking, where the high authorities are realising to the full the direction in which Cantonese frenzy is pulling them. The Central Government cannot afford to let it go on much longer, without having to pay ultimately for present weakness, and if the Police at Hongkong be instructed to show a firmer front to those who are keeping the bare letter of the law, while flagrantly defying its spirit, we have little doubt that as they would oblige Tokyo.

The French cruiser "Alger" left for Saigon yesterday.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the King of Spain.

At noon yesterday, thirteen plague cases having been added, the total was 253.

The Governor of Masso and family arrived here yesterday en route for Portugal.

The Austrian Lloyd has decided to join the China Homeward Freight Conference from 1st October next "so that now," says a Shanghai freight market report, "every steamship line of any consequence whatever belongs to the Conference."

A telegram from Hamburg states that the German Society of Tropical Medicine have nominated Professors Nocht and Plehn as delegates to participate in the deliberations to be held in London in the summer or autumn with a view to the organization of an International Society of Tropical Medicine.

An unfortunate situation has arisen in connexion with the Portuguese Company of the Shanghai Volunteers, in consequence apparently of an unintentional slight given to the Portuguese Consul-General at the Portuguese Company's annual distribution of prizes at the Ribeira Banga on May 3rd. It appears that the Consul-General was invited to be present and did not meet with the regard due to the official Head of the Portuguese community. Portuguese law is imperative in such circumstances and legal proceedings are ensuing. A preliminary investigation was held by the Portuguese Vice-Consul, but no definite settlement appears to be in view.

By kind permission of Major R. L. H. Barton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—

March..... "Alison"..... Home  
Valse..... "Brigazza"..... Godfrey  
Selection..... "Tom Jones"..... German  
Song..... "Sonrita"..... Philip  
Overture..... "Exiles"..... Gassner  
Gavotte..... "Indio"..... Andre  
Selection..... "Bohemian Girl"..... Ralf  
Two Step..... "Anon."..... Grey

Regimental Marches  
God bless the Prince of Wales  
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—*Bone-D'Envers*—Caviare and Eggs Canapes. Soup—Clear Windsor. Fish-Boned Fish and Parsley Sauce. Entrées—Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas, Country Captain, Sweetbread Pâté. Curry—Goa. Joints, &c.—Roast Sirloin, Beef and Horseradish, Roast Duck and Apple Sauce. Cold Sherbet, Biscuits and Champagne Sauce. Sweet—Eclair Pudding, Peach Tart, Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Tippy Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

A Canton trader was brought before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday charged with being in unlawful possession of two daggers which he had attached to his girdle. The weapons were confiscated and he was fined one dollar.

Yesterday a Chinese couple were admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from poisoning. The man, who is a cook in a European family, had taken home some beef which they ate and were afterwards taken ill. Apparently the beef had been soaked in a solution of soda to make it tender.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has instructed the Director-General of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company to start a regular steam service twice daily from Shanghai to Antung, Chefoo, Tairen (Daly), Newchwang, Tientsin and other ports, in order to compete with the Japanese shipping companies.

A letter from Tientsin states that a large number of men belonging to the 1st Division of the Poyang Army have recently deserted. Up to date no less than 800 soldiers from the cavalry, artillery, infantry and other branches have quitted the service without leave. H. E. Tsiang, President of the War Ministry, is, therefore, greatly dissatisfied with the General test case, to decide whether the two Kwang are to be governed from Peking or Canton.

Another old resident of Shanghai has passed away in the person of M. Paul Brunat, whose death is announced by telegram to have occurred in Paris. M. Brunat, who left Shanghai a little more than a year ago, was in his 88th year and has been in failing health for some time past. His death, nevertheless, will be keenly regretted, especially in that wide circle in which he was so long esteemed both for his personal qualities and for his honourable record in the public service. A Shanghai street is named after him.

On April 14th the Duma voted the credit for the Anur Railway by 212 votes to 101. No fresh arguments in favour of the scheme were advanced in the course of the debate and no definite information was supplied in regard to the region to be traversed. A representative of the National Defence Committee made the naive admission that the Committee had agreed to recommend the construction of the railway because it was assured by the Ministers that the Government experts declared that the Eastern possessions of Russia could not be held without it. The majority in the Duma is evidently of the opinion of the Defence Committee that the Government may be trusted even if it furnishes neither irrefutable facts nor convincing arguments in support of its scheme. It is stated that M. Stolypin, the Premier, and M. Kokovin, the Finance Minister, were originally opposed to the scheme.

For at least two centuries mathematicians, astronomers, and savants have been trying to find out some simpler method of taking the measurements of the Earth. At the recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, says "The Globe's" Paris correspondent, M. Boncourt de la Grye, the well-known savant, read a paper to show that the solution of the difficulty can be attained by the aid of wireless telegraphy, and he proposes that stations of wireless telegraphy shall be established throughout the world, so that the hour of noon at various points may be transmitted to ships at sea. As a star, the station on the Eiffel Tower would transmit every midnight the hour of the first meridian to vessels on the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. Thereby, captains of ships would be informed of their exact point, and they would be exempt from having to "take the time" by long and difficult computations, as is now the case. Of course the electric energy and the antennae of the Eiffel Tower station would have to be enlarged considerably, and an international system of signals would have to be devised so as to avoid confusion. At present the Herzen waves which leave the Eiffel Tower travel no less a distance than 1,250 miles in the smallest fraction of a second.

Early in June the first triple-screw turbine steamer to run between Hongkong and San Francisco will take up her work. She is the "Tento Maru," the first of three 14,000-ton boats which the Toyo Kisei Kaihatsu or Oriental Steamship Company, of Japan, is building for its North Pacific trade. The interesting point about these vessels is that they are produced entirely in Japan. The "Tento Maru" was constructed at Mitsubishi dockyard and engine works at Nagasaki, where one of her sister ships, the "Chiyo Maru," is nearing completion. The "Tento Maru" is 575 ft. long overall, with a moulded breadth of 63 ft., and is designed for a speed of 20 knots. Her turbines are of the Parsons type, and she will use liquid fuel in her furnaces. She will carry 275 first-class, 54 intermediate, and 80 steerage passengers. The builders of the "Tento Maru" admit that they owe much to the courtesy of B. I. B. French, and German constructors. They have borrowed ideas from them all. Thus this new Japanese boat will have six decks, and the after-part of one of them is specially designed and set apart for dancing. The liner also has a lounge the latest and best-eamed of public rooms. There is an auxiliary saloon, where private parties may be given, a gymnasium, a nursery for children, and a dark-room for photographers. The liner will have her special suites and a number of family rooms containing two beds and a sofa, the latter forming another berth, if desired. Single-birth rooms are also provided, and the ordinary state-rooms on the principal deck are arranged so that in the daytime they may be transformed into attractive sitting-rooms. The vessel is equipped with electric light, wireless telegraphy, watertight bulkheads, and other features of the modern passenger steamer. In furnishing and decorating the vessel the artistic instinct of the Japanese is seen at its best.

By kind permission of Major R. L. H. Barton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—

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Overture..... "Exiles"..... Gassner  
Gavotte..... "Indio"..... Andre  
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Two Step..... "Anon."..... Grey

Regimental Marches  
God bless the Prince of Wales  
God save the King.

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Two good sailing ships, the "Castle Rock" and the "Alacrite," have been posted as missing. Apart from the loss of life and money involved, regret is always expressed when sailing ships fail to be reported, because it usually means that this class of tonnage has been definitely reduced. The "Castle Rock" was 1,912 tons, built in 1892, and owned by J. Cornfoot and Co., of Glasgow. She left Sydney for Seattle on September 25. The "Alacrite" was 1,930 tons, built in 1903, and owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company. She sailed from Delagoa Bay for Hongkong on August 4.

Neither the U.S. President's Message nor the sustained efforts of those who support his naval policy in the house have been able to prevail upon that body to see eye to eye with the Administration with regard to the necessity of the construction of four battleships. After a long and spectacular debate, the House, on April 15th, voted in favour of the two battleships programme. The Naval Appropriation Bill now goes to the Senate, where the action of the Lower Chamber will probably be endorsed. At any rate, Mr. Hale, the chairman of the Naval Committee, has declared emphatically against the construction of more than two ships, and his opinions in naval matters carry great weight. The President's four battleships programme was rejected by 192 votes to 79, and a compromise providing for the construction of three ships by 208 votes to 64.

Another old resident of Shanghai has passed away in the person of M. Paul Brunat, whose death is announced by telegram to have occurred in Paris. M. Brunat, who left Shanghai a little more than a year ago, was in his 88th year and has been in failing health for some time past. His death, nevertheless, will be keenly regretted, especially in that wide circle in which he was so long esteemed both for his personal qualities and for his honourable record in the public service. A Shanghai street is named after him.

The following are the principal scores for March:—

BERKELEY CUP.		
14 shots at 600 yards.		
J. C. Gow	35	sor. = 66
W. J. J. Gast	54	+ 6 = 60
E. S. Carruthers	54	= 58
A. Blowey	46	12 = 58
W. H. T. Davis	46	8 = 54

DOUGLAS CUP.		
14 shots at 500 yards.		
W. J. J. Gast	49	+ 6 = 55
E. W. Terry	40	10 = 50
E. S. Carruthers	43	= 57
A. Denison	25	12 = 37

MAY CUP.		
7 shots at 500 yards.		
"A" Class.		
A. Jenkins	35	sor. = 35
Dr. Evan-Jones	33	+ 2 = 35
J. C. Gow	34	sor. = 34
"B" Class.		
A. Blowey	26	+ 5 = 32
E. W. Dawson	23	5 = 28
"C" Class.		
E. Abraham	25	10 = 35
L. Hutchings	24	9 = 32
J. Olson	22	10 = 32

The following are the corrected scores in the April competition:—

APRIL COMPETITION.	
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## LORD CURZON SPEAKS.

In an important speech at Basington, Lord Curzon said that it was ten years since he last addressed any political gathering, but he had always been and still was a devoted member of the party.

The first chapter in the history of the present Government was over, and the second, and, he hoped, the final chapter, was about to begin. There were a good many reasons for believing that his Majesty's Government, with its large majority, with its vast pretensions, was nevertheless suffering from an acute attack of what he might describe as juvenile decay. (Laughter.)

When they saw the halting, dawdling attempts made to fortify Rosyth and the Naval programme in response to tremendous ambitions of our Continental rivals, no wonder they entertained feelings of serious apprehension ("Hear, hear!") He should not be surprised if in time to come history were to record on the epitaph of the present Government that it began by recommending disarmament to the European Powers and ended by rendering some form of compulsory military service in this country inevitable. ("Hear, hear!")

It seemed to him that the fiscal platform that Mr. Balfour had laid down was one upon which all sections of the Unionist Party could well unite—(cheers)—and upon which the ultimate reunion was not only possible but certain.

He did not envy either the common sense or political foresight of the man who agreed that no change whatever in our fiscal policy was either required or likely to come, and to his view charge of some sort was not only necessary but inevitable, and it might be that the change, when it did come, would not take precisely the shape that was anticipated by the authors of the movement. (A voice: Good old Jok, and laughter.) It might be that it would not fulfil all the ambitions and desires of its warmest partisans.

If India struck a note of caution on the fiscal question, it had also provided an example. The government had not shown any tendency to upset the tariff of India, and such a tariff, he thought, must come in England, and such a tariff, who were driving them to it were the Radical Party, with their vast commitments for the future, which were to be redeemed by the Unionist Party. The Liberal Party were the wet nurses of the offspring which they effected to propitiate and disown.

If they got such a tariff for revenue purposes he could not see why they should not use the tariff for strengthening the Imperial tie. Nor could he see why they should not utilise it to improve our trade or secure better employment for the working classes.

## THE NEW GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN LOANS.

Berlin, April 13.

The result of the subscription for the new German and Prussian loans will not be announced until tomorrow afternoon, when the joint committee of the bank group which acts as the financial agent of the German and Prussian Governments will hold a special meeting at Berlin to discuss the amount of the loan. According to further provisional estimates of the result, the total sum subscribed amounts to between £35,000,000 and £38,000,000. If these unofficial figures are approximately correct, it will be seen that the required sum of £32,500,000. When, after a long interval, the German and Prussian Governments, 12 months ago, first returned to the 4 per cent. type of loan, an issue of £15,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds elicited an offer of nearly £675,000,000. The contrast between the prospective result of the latest issue and the total subscription which were received in April 1st year is felt to be too marked to make it possible to explain the discrepancy by means of superficial reflections with regard to the deterioration of the money market. The amount of the new loan is admittedly considerable, but the German financial Press is at a loss to assign a reason for the fact that, at a time when German industrial prosperity is declining and public interest in industrial stocks is appreciably diminishing, the new 4 per cent. Government securities should have failed to attract a larger proportion of available capital. In this connexion, the inconsiderable extent of the applications from abroad is not without significance.

In view of the approach of the Easter holidays, the Bank is gradually relaxing into a state of suspended animation, and the reports which were current with regard to the result of the subscription for the new loan were not calculated to promote activity.

## KAISER'S CHURCH BURNED.

## MANY HISTORIC BATTLE TROPHIES DESTROYED.

Berlin's historic Garrison Church, built in 1763, the Kaiser's favourite place of worship, was totally destroyed by fire, last month together with its priceless collection of battle flags dating from the time of Frederick the Great.

The fire presented a magnificent spectacle, illuminating the moonlit sky for miles around. A huge concourse of spectators was drawn to the scene from all quarters of the city. One of the earliest arrivals was the Crown Prince, who cooperated with the chief of the fire brigade in staggering measures for rescuing some of the church's most cherished trophies. All except one of them were, however, lost.

The fire is said to have been caused by short circuit in the electric installation, but there are reports of incendiarism. The fire-brigade has made Herculean efforts to confine the blaze to the church, the Royal Castle, the New Cathedral, the Stock Exchange, and the City Hall are only a few hundred yards distant, while between them and the burning building are ware-houses packed with highly inflammable materials.

The fire began in the middle of the building, but rapidly spread till all four wings of the church were a mass of flame. The efforts of the brigades were powerless to check the conflagration, and half an hour after it started the little tower of the church, which was added to the old building only a few years ago, fell in with a tremendous roar; the collapse of the tower was soon followed by the falling in of the side walls, and all within became practically a total loss.

Three firemen were badly injured. An adjoining warehouse caught fire and was burned down.

**HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL**—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouvoir Charnant will enable you to do it. His Charnant will be your skin the study of a Specialist for the skin are the study of a Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

The apparently widespread strike of Indian telegraph signalmen is causing great inconvenience and considerable loss to mercantile firms in this country, as well as in India, says the Times. So much of the business between India and Great Britain now transacted by cable that even a temporary interruption of the internal traffic in the Dependency has serious consequences. Trade in India is at its busiest in the months preceding the monsoon, and the need for quick communication is imperative. At the present moment many thousands of messages are said to be lying in the Indian office, and the authorities are unable to forward them. The trouble has been impending for some time. Last year, at the request of the Government of India, an expert was sent from England to devise measures for improving the telegraph service. He very soon pronounced the existing method to be exceedingly defective. Among the reforms he proposed was an alteration in the system of night watches. Hitherto the signalmen on night duty have been allowed an interval of three hours for sleep. Under the new scheme they were to have eight hours continuous duty, whether by night or by day. It is this particular proposal which is said to have brought about the strike; but we suspect the real truth is that, as is usually the case in all undertakings in India, the operators object to any scheme of reform which is likely to make greater demands upon their energies. Moreover, they appear to have taken advantage of the present dispute to demand a general increase of 25 per cent. in their pay. That the Government of India does not regard the proposed reform as unreasonable is clear from the attitude of the Viceroy, who has up to the present declined to recede from the position taken up. The public in this country, while not caring to pronounce upon the merits of the dispute, will sincerely hope that a settlement may soon be reached.

We are glad to see that the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, the Director-General of Telegraphs, and Mr. Newlands, the expert whose reforms are meeting with such vigorous opposition, are meeting with such vigorous opposition, have now gone to Calcutta in connection with the dispute. The Indian Telegraph Department is a Department of great achievements and serious shortcomings. Nothing is more remarkable than the zeal and energy with which its officials will transmit a large volume of messages with the utmost promptitude from the most remote and impossible places on special occasions. Nothing is more creditable than the courage with which they face the endless difficulties involved in the maintenance of 60,000 miles of line under conditions hardly to be imagined in England. They have to work with operators whose limited knowledge of English is an abiding trouble, but who, if leisurely, are usually loyal servants. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the complaints of delays, particularly on the main lines, have been growing and insistent. The methods in vogue are in some respects unsuited to the increasing pressure of traffic, and the Chambers of Commerce, which are now eager for the strike to terminate at any cost, have long been loudest in complaint against the slowness of average transmission. There is one reflection suggested by the present dislocation of traffic which cannot be considered without some misgivings. The strike is, in one sense, an unwelcome reminder of the comparative frailty of certain of the safeguards on which the control of India largely depends. Rapidly of transportation and communication are almost essential features of the present system. Not long ago an unfortunate railway was paralysed for several days the means of transportation throughout a great part of India. The strike of telegraph signalmen has now temporarily almost isolated many stations in another but hardly less disconcerting fashion. There is not the slightest need to draw unnecessarily alarming lessons from these incidents, but nevertheless they have their moral. Moreover, the increasing prevalence of strikes in India is not an encouraging symptom.

## THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

The national ballot of the societies concerned in the strike at the shipyards of the North-East Coast was to be completed on April 23, two days before an answer was to be given to the employers regarding their demand for a reduction of wages. The position is explained in circulars sent out, and it is stated that the men will be asked to declare in favour of one of two proposals—namely, either to accept the reduction or submit the wages question to arbitration. Upon an issue of that kind the result may easily be anticipated. Arbitration would receive practically the unanimous support of each of the societies, inasmuch as the desire of the strikers all along has been to have the dispute settled by some independent third party. The employers, however, have not favoured the intervention of an arbitrator, because they hold the view that there is nothing to arbitrate about, or, in other words, that trade is in such a bad state that the reduction they ask is fully justified.

The engineers were offered arbitration and rejected it; the shipwrights and joiners, on the other hand, are anxious for it. The interests of the shipbuilding and engineering employer, although not identically the same, are very closely allied. In fact, in several instances the two industries are combined under one proprietorship, and therefore it is thought that engineering employers were willing to concede the principle of arbitration to their men; there is small reason why the shipbuilders should not agree to a similar proposal. Arbitration would avert the threatened lockout at all the federated shipyards. It would relieve the men's executive of the responsibility of taking extreme measures to bring hostilities to an end. Above everything, the men themselves would be satisfied. There is little now in the dispute as to the engineers. About a month will elapse before the branches of the A.S.E. are formally invited to nominate a successor to Mr. Barnes, M.P., for the general secretaryship of the Society. It is thought that pressure will be brought to bear on Mr. Barnes to offer himself for re-election. Although the strictest secrecy has been observed as to what took place at the meeting of the branch representatives of the A.S.E., held at Sunderland on Saturday, when the situation was thoroughly discussed, there are grounds for believing that at that meeting it was decided to put before the masters a proposal to the effect that during the next two years wages shall not rise or fall, but shall remain stationary at 2d per week.

The castle was one of the first residences in Scotland. It lay in one of the most picturesque regions of the Perthshire Highlands. The older portion dated from 1634, and the newer from the beginning of last century.

Queen Victoria resided at Monzie in 1842. It had romantic associations with Celtic, Roman, and Druidical history, and it is on record that Oscar was buried on the castle estate.

On the Knock, a hill overlooking the castle, Kate McNiven, the last wife to be burned for her supposed sorceries, met her doom in the early part of the eighteenth century. According to a local legend while at the stake she predicted all manner of misfortunes to Monzie.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aki Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 14th inst. and is expected here to-morrow.

The str. *Denbighshire* left Shanghai on Friday, the 15th inst., and is due here on or about Monday afternoon, the 18th inst.

The Apcar str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on Friday morning, the 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The Indo-China str. *Fukang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

**HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL**—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouvoir Charnant will enable you to do it. His Charnant will be your skin the study of a Specialist for the skin are the study of a Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## THE "TIGER" COURT-MARTIAL.

After a full consideration of the aforesaid facts and circumstances the naval Court-martial which has instigated into the loss of the "Tiger" has decided that no blame attaches to any of the survivors nor to any of those who lost their lives by the disaster. The Court further expressed their opinion that the cause of the collision was the "Tiger's" altering her course, but that there was no evidence to show why she did so. They also approved of the exertions made on board the "Berwick" to avoid collision and to save life afterwards. This finding, by a highly competent Court, must be accepted as final, and will be received with satisfaction by the naval service and the country alike. The evidence of the Rear-Admiral commanding, of the captain and of the officers directing the attack of the destroyers prove conclusively that there was nothing in the instructions given to the commander of the "Tiger" to warrant him in crossing through the lines of the advancing vessels. On the contrary, the prescribed course was to turn outwards and away from the ships after having fired the Very light which represented the discharge of a torpedo. Why the departure was made from this rule, which cost Lieutenant Middleton and so many of their crew their lives, is and must remain a mystery. Nor is it at all clear from the testimony of the survivors that any one on board the ill-fated craft realized that such a departure had been taken. It is only human to make an error in judgment, but it has not been shown in this case that there was not on the part of those responsible for the handing of the "Tiger" any lack of professional foresight, caution, or vigilance. That theories will be advanced to account for the turn inwards to the line of ships, which the destroyers is assumed to have made, is only to be expected. Admiral Fargher has suggested that a mistaken notion as to the direction in which the fleet was steering may have been at the bottom of the mishap. The glare of the Very lights, further obscuring what was already obscure, and blinding the officers to their danger, has also been put forward as a reason. But the Court-martial, after a searching investigation, has preferred to leave the matter in doubt, and the wise will follow their example. The personnel of the Navy, if it is to be efficient, must be familiarized with danger, and there is no evidence to show that risks unjustifiable in peace, time were taken for inadequate motives. As to the question of precautions, this must be left to the discretion of the service itself. It may be recalled, too, that when the number of destroyers in commission is taken into consideration along with the nature of the duties they have to perform at all times and under all kinds of conditions, the percentage of mishaps does not seem to be larger than might be anticipated.

There is another aspect of this deplorable occurrence which is referred to in the finding of the Court, and which may be regarded with jealousy, are usually loyal servants. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the complaints of delays, particularly on the main lines, have been growing and insistent. The methods in vogue are in some respects unsuited to the increasing pressure of traffic, and the Chambers of Commerce, which are now eager for the strike to terminate at any cost, have long been loudest in complaint against the slowness of average transmission. There is one reflection suggested by the present dislocation of traffic which cannot be considered without some misgivings. The strike is, in one sense,

an unwelcome reminder of the comparative frailty of certain of the safeguards on which the control of India largely depends. Rapidly of transportation and communication are almost essential features of the present system. Not long ago an unfortunate railway was paralysed for several days the means of transportation throughout a great part of India. The strike of telegraph signalmen has now temporarily almost isolated many stations in another but hardly less disconcerting fashion. There is not the slightest need to draw unnecessarily alarming lessons from these incidents, but nevertheless they have their moral. Moreover, the increasing prevalence of strikes in India is not an encouraging symptom.

We are glad to see that the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, the Director-General of Telegraphs, and Mr. Newlands, the expert whose reforms are meeting with such vigorous opposition, have now gone to Calcutta in connection with the dispute. The Indian Telegraph Department is a Department of great achievements and serious shortcomings. Nothing is more remarkable than the zeal and energy with which its officials will transmit a large volume of messages with the utmost

promptitude from the most remote and impossible places on special occasions. Nothing is more creditable than the courage with which they face the endless difficulties involved in the maintenance of 60,000 miles of line under conditions hardly to be imagined in England. They have to work with operators whose limited knowl-

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only registered for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codice A.D.O., 5th Ed. Liebert's, P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FAVOURITE SCOTCH  
OF THE COMMONS

JOHNSTONE'S M. P. WHISKY.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
Wine & Spirit Merchants.

## NOTICE.

M. R. WALTER LESLIE PATTENDEN has been authorized to sign the name of our Firm per Procurator from this Date. GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. 851

## NOTICE.

M. R. CHAS. W. COOPER retiring his interest and responsibility ceases from this date. M. R. CHAS. MANCINI will take charge of the firm's business, and will sign per procurator. A. DLEWELL & CO. Kowloon, 1st May, 1908. 852

## THE "STAR" FERRY CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G., Victoria Buildings, 5, Queen's Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, 27th Inst., at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1908.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 20th Inst., to 27th Inst., both days inclusive.

R. J. MACGOWAN,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 855

## TO LET.

N. O. 2, CHANCERY LANE, Six-Roomed House. Electric Lights. Put in thorough repair. With immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Morris Hill Gap, Road, Suitable for Married Couple with Small Family. Rent low.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL BUILDINGS". Rents low. N. O. 9, "WILD DELL BUILDINGS". Large and airy Godown within easy access of the water front.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, etc., 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 854

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on MONDAY, the 18th May, 1908, at 11 A.M., at the Offices of the late A. H. KENNIE,

SUN DRY VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—

AMERICAN ROLLED-TOP DESKS, TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLES, WALNUT OFFICE CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, SHELVES, COPYING PRESS, ELECTRIC FANS, VIENNA and BATTAN CHAIRS, CARPETS, HUGS, BRASS POLES and RODS, CURTAINS, TEAKWOOD TABLES; also

One COMBINATION SAFE by J. J. TAYLOR of Toronto, Canada, One MILNER'S SAFE with STAND, One SAFE by HALL SAFE COMPANY of Cincinnati, One SAFE by NEW YORK IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY; and

One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 788

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. B. MOULDER & CO. of No. 19, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, merchants have on the 11th day of April, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS viz.:

1. The Chinese (月) "Yut" meaning "Moon" enclosed in a circular disc with the word "Moon" above the said disc.

On the left hand side are the Chinese characters (月隱爲記) meaning "Moon Brand" and below the device are the words "A. B. MOULDER & CO." and the Chinese Characters (東利洋行) meaning "Tang Lee Foreign Firm."

2. The representation of a Lighthouse with the word "Lighthouse" above the same. On the left hand side of the device are the Chinese characters (燈塔爲記) meaning "Lighthouse Brand" and below the device are the words "A. B. MOULDER & CO." and the Chinese characters (東利洋行) meaning "Tang Lee Foreign Firm."

in the name of A. B. MOULDER & CO. who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The said Trade Marks have not been used by the applicants hitherto, but it is the intention of the Firm to use them forthwith in respect of FLOUR in CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated 13th day of May, 1908.

GOLDRING, BARLOW & MORRILL, Solicitors for the Applicants, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. 856

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.  
PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, etc., No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 853

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAIMUN."

Captain Passmore will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. 849

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Watkins' Building, No. 31, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1908, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

G. A. WATKINS, CHAN A. FOOK, General Managers, Hongkong, 14th May, 1908. 842

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

K WONG WOO, JEWELLER, Etc., of 66, Queen's Road Central, begs to inform the General Public that he has never heretofore acted as Guarantor for any person or persons and should such be done in future the documents must inevitably bear the Signature of his Sole Representative Mr. CHEUNG KING SON.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1908. 821

NOTICE.

ON and after the 18th instant the NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ (Netherlands Trading Society) will conduct its business at No. 5, Queen's Road Central (in the Offices now occupied by the National Bank of China Ltd.)

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent, NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, Hongkong, 7th May, 1908. 812

INTIMATIONS

MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His Majesty's Justices of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1908, for the purpose of considering the following Applications under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1898) viz.: To transfer from one Alex. Moir to P. O. PENSTER the Adjunto Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at Victoria Gap, Peak, under the Sign of "THE PEAK HOTEL".

J. H. KEMP, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 27th April, 1908. 844

LADIES, PLEASE NOTE.

REMOVAL SALE.

EVERYTHING must be cleared, even at RUINOUS PRICES, prior to our REMOVING to New Premises, FOR CASH ONLY.

Now is the time for you to secure GENUINE BARGAINS.

Please call and see for yourself.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 26, Queen's Road Central, Under-Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 651

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Lieber's Private Codes, 14, SOUTH STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT and IMPORT MERCHANT. Buying, Selling and Shipping at lowest possible rates.

Machinery made a specialty and estimated given free, on application.

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats werden im Jahre 1908 durch

den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT, Swatow, den 27. Dezember 1907. 155

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im Jahr 1908 durch

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

folgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT, Hongkong, den 12. December 1907. 155

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im

Jahr 1908 durch

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

folgen.

Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL H. von VARCHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. December 1907. 155

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im

Jahr 1908 durch

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

folgen.

Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL H. von VARCHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. December 1907. 155

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Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL H. von VARCHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. December 1907. 155

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong, 16th May, 1908, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th inst. both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 825

WATKIN'S LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Watkins' Building, No. 31, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1908, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1

**Cunliffe, The Pioneer Experts  
In Premium Bonds.**  
**Russell & Co.**  
10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,  
SECURITIES issued by PARIS  
Europe's Gov'ts and Municipalities offering DESCRIPTIVE  
prospectus of immeasurable PAMPHLETS  
To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed, exceptional facilities for payment. No check after every drawing. Returns of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Interest free of charge. Bonds purchased at sight. Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

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**THORNE'S OLD VAT**



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENWICH AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS IT IS SINCE 1851.

**SCOTCH WHISKY**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

As Supplied to the House of Commons.

**London Selling Agents**

SEA, INDIGO FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEEDS, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE  
KEYMER, SON & CO.  
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Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.  
Samples valued.  
Best ports for condiments indicated.

Since  
MY WONDERFUL CURE  
three years ago I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends, and I am always hearing that they have done good. You are liberty to make whatever use you like of my testimony.

Sciatica or Neuralgia of the Sciatic Nerve, is a severe pain which, beginning at the back of the thigh, runs down the leg. It sometimes attacks only one, sometimes both limbs, and it may even extend so far as the toes. At all times a distressing complaint, Sciatica may lead to permanently disastrous results if neglected or improperly treated, for in prolonged attacks the leg sometimes wastes away and ultimately becomes paralysed. It is because of their direct and unique tonic action on the whole nervous system, whilst at the same time purifying and strengthening the blood, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured almost countless cases of Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and other nervous disorders, and for the same reason they are world famous as the remedy for all complaints primarily arising from impurity or defectiveness of the blood supply, such as Malaria, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Palpitations, Debility, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Beri-Beri, Boils, Eczema and Skin Disorders, as well as those ailments which affect ladies between youth and middle age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, the Pills can also be had direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, six bottles for \$3, or one bottle for \$1.50 post free. Beware of imitations and substitutes, and remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are indisputably THE TONIC FOR THE TROPICS.

TALKING ACROSS SPACE  
WIRELESS TELEPHONY OVER 290 MILES.

The latest wonder of modern science, radio-telephony, formed the subject of an interesting paper prepared in his native language by Mr. Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish inventor, and read last month to a crowded gathering in the theatre of the London Institution.

Mr. Poulsen has for some years been working at the problem of discovering some means of producing continuous electric currents, the great obstacle to the transmission of speech through space being the jerky nature of the currents at first utilised for wireless transference of messages. In the autumn of 1905 Mr. Poulsen announced to an audience at the Queen's Hall that he had found the solution of the problem, and, having perfected his system of wireless telephony, he turned his attention to the application of his principles to the telephone.

The translation of the paper read set out that the highly successful experiments and developments since 1906 had amplified the theme considerably, and what were possibilities at that time were now realities. At the present moment wireless telephony had a real and practical existence.

Briefly outlining the developments in connection with radio-telegraphy, which he described as per excellence a long-distance system, the lecturer mentioned that fifty years ago the existence of electrical waves was unknown, and it was not until twenty-five years ago that knowledge of them was obtained. His new system, he added, required the use of only 2,000 to 50,000 volts to cover the same distance as was covered by 10,000 to 50,000 volts by the previous system, whilst his recording apparatus worked at a speed hitherto unknown.

Remarking that England had done much in connection with wireless telephony, Mr. Poulsen said the real practical solution of the problem was only possible by the production of continuous electrical waves. A characteristic feature of the system was the simplicity of the devices used for transmitting and receiving messages. The system had been successfully used between Copenhagen and Berlin, a distance of 290 miles, but he declared that he had no immediate intention of trying the system across the Atlantic.

Its main importance was over comparatively short distances. Telephoning through submarine cables presented considerable difficulty, and speech could as yet be so transmitted only through short distances. It was in this respect that wireless telephony would probably prove its value.

The Queen and the Empress Marie sent a communication regretting that they were unable to be present at the lecture.

#### THE DANGER OF DAMP CLOTHES.

SCIATICA VICTIM CURED IN SIAM—AFTER SUFFERING AGONIES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"It was through getting wet and keeping on my damp clothes that I first contracted Sciatica," said Mr. Charles Cowan of New Road, Bangkok, Siam. "and I have paid dearly for this folly by suffering years of terrible agony." Mr. Cowan, who is a well-known resident of Bangkok where he carries on business as a Broker, was cured of his Sciatica three years ago by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and now having thoroughly tested the permanence of his cure he has given his testimony because to quote his own words, "I feel that all should know of these wonderful Pills."

"For about fifteen years I suffered agonies with Sciatica," Mr. Cowan went on. "The pains were almost unbearable, they felt as if red hot needles were being driven into my legs. Often I could hardly stand up, and there were times, too, when they were so bad that I could not rise from my bed. I shall never forget those terrible years of misery, the constant awful pains, the loss of sleep and appetite which resulted. Even now, although I am quite cured and perfectly

At the close of the paper some interesting demonstrations of the principles of the new method of communication were given.

#### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 15th May, 1905. Our market has ruled steady to firm for most stocks during the past week, and in some instances further advances have to be recorded.

There is still a fair enquiry for investment account, and business is only restricted by the difficulty of obtaining supplies at current quotations. Barsilver closes slightly firmer at 24d, with T. T. on London at 19 1/16 and on Shanghai at 74.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued in request, and the rate has advanced from \$695 to \$700 with sales at these and intermediate rates. London is unchanged at 27d. Nationals have not been dealt in during the interval, and the quotation is unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES—Unions are procurable at \$75, and Cantons at \$33. There

are buyers of China traders at \$90 and of North Chinas at Tls. 78. Yangtze are unchanged at \$145.

FIRE INSURANCES—Hongkong consigne in request, and after sales at \$112, can now be placed at \$115. China has also improved, and are now enquired for at \$95.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been done \$29, and close steady, India, China and Manilas, and Douglasses are procurable at quotations, and Star Ferries at \$32 and \$15 for the old and new issues respectively. Shell Transports have been booked at 45/-.

REFINERIES—China Sugars are weaker with sellers at \$135. Luzons have improved, to \$165 with buyers.

MINING—No business is reported in this section, and quotations are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet, and close with sellers at \$104. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been booked at \$52, and more shares are procurable. New Amoy Docks continue in request at \$84 and there are buyers of Shanghai Dock at Tls. 86 after sales at th's rate at Tls. 87. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have further advanced, and are now quoted at Tls. 228.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands are firmer with sellers at \$93, and further buyers. Kowloon Lands, West Points and Hongkong Hotels are unchanged and without business. Humphreys' Estates have again been booked at \$10, and more shares are wanted, Shanghai Lands remain at Tls. 112 as last quoted.

COTTON MILLS—Hongkong have been done at \$114 and more shares are procurable. In the north, Internationals have improved to Tls. 60 but otherwise there is no change.

MISCELLANEOUS—China Provinces have been booked at 3 and are still in request. Dairy Farms have been done at \$104 and Electric at \$154, both stocks clean with buyers. Cements have been taken off the market at \$104 and a few more shares are still procurable. Peak Trams are strong at \$14 and \$210 for the old and new issues respectively. Buses are quiet at \$133, and Icans at \$225 after sales at the rate. There are buyers of Union Waterworks at \$114, China Light and Power at \$8, Watkins at \$5, and William Powells at \$5. South China Morning Posts can be placed at \$23, and United Asbestos at \$134.

#### SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

A very common impression in the West is that, while the Japanese are very clever imitators and adapters, they have no originality. Such an opinion is founded on very superficial knowledge. Anyone who keeps himself acquainted with the scientific memoirs published in Japan will admit that they will bear a very favourable comparison with those of any other country, and while no Japanese Newton, Darwin, or Kelvin has arisen, there are men connected with Japanese universities and colleges of whom any learned institution in the world would have no reason to be ashamed. We have more than once directed attention to papers published in the "Journal of the College of Science," Imperial University of Tokyo, and as the twenty-first volume of that publication is to hand, it is interesting to note that now it has come of age it has passed through a healthy period of development, but is now in a strong and vigorous manhood, and able to take its place among similar publications in other parts of the world. Many of the papers are in the various departments of natural science, including botany, geology, and biology, in their different sections, and, therefore, do not appeal directly to engineers except as excellent specimens of what such papers ought to be, both in matter and arrangement. The volume before us, however, has several elaborate papers in physical science of great theoretical and practical value. One of them, "On the Effect of Stress on Magnetization and its Reciprocal Relations to the Change of Elastic Constants by Magnetization," by Messrs. K. Honda and T. Terada, lecturers on physics in the Imperial University, is a very good sample of the quality of papers in this department which has appeared in the memoirs for some years past. Its authors display an intimate working knowledge of higher mathematics and their applications to the problems which arise in their investigations. They have made themselves acquainted with the results of the work of previous investigators in the same department, and they employ the most improved apparatus. They are thus able not only to incorporate these results in their paper, but to extend them as a consequence of their own studies. Mr. Terada has also a very interesting paper, containing an "Acoustical Investigation of the Japanese Bamboo Pipe," "Syakuhachi," which will be studied with pleasure by those who are interested in Eastern music. We need only mention one other paper on natural science, that on "Mesozioc Plants from China," by Mr. Matsumoto Yokozawa, which, however, is only a very small part of a much more extensive and more practical work which is being carried on. We are told that at various times five Japanese geologists have visited China, and, having been granted facilities by the Chinese, have made careful examinations into the mineral resources of Jiangxi, Shantung, Chihli, Szechuan, and Yunnan. Moreover during the Manchurian campaign, five geologists, belonging for the most part to the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan, went to investigate the mineral wealth of Southern Manchuria. The results of these investigations have not yet been put into print; but, no doubt, before long we shall hear something about the practical results, when the mineral resources of China are being taken advantage of by Japan for industrial purposes.

Mr. Terada has done much in connection with wireless telephony. Mr. Poulsen said the real practical solution of the problem was only possible by the production of continuous electrical waves. A characteristic feature of the system was the simplicity of the devices used for transmitting and receiving messages. The system had been successfully used between Copenhagen and Berlin, a distance of 290 miles, but he declared that he had no immediate intention of trying the system across the Atlantic.

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The Queen and the Empress Marie sent a communication regretting that they were unable to be present at the lecture.

#### MODERN EVE IN A LONELY EDEN.

MARRIED TO THE FIRST ADAM SHE MET. The romance of a woman who never spoke to a man in her life until she was twenty-nine years of age, and then married the first man she met, comes from Pennsylvania. Miss Ada Pratt, of Washington, a small town in the western end of the State has been all her life an inmate of an Adamless Eden, which has as its ruling precept the doctrine that it is sinful to marry or even to converse with men.

This peculiar state was established by Mrs. Martha McWhirter, who announced some years ago that she had a Divine visitation informing her that all men were sinful. Miss Pratt's mother came under Mrs. McWhirter's influence before Ada was born, and the latter was brought up in the colony from the time she was two years old.

There were ten girls in the colony, which was established on a lonely farm in Washington County. The girls were taught to beware of men and were not allowed to go outside the farm. All the work was done by women.

About a year ago Miss Pratt was walking with a girl friend who was not a member of the colony, when they met Mr. Benjamin F. Hoover, a Philadelphia merchant, who was visiting relatives near by. Miss Pratt's friend knew Mr. Hoover and introduced him. What happened afterwards is best explained in a statement by Miss Pratt—now Mrs. Hoover.

"I couldn't get him out of my mind," she said. "I found myself wishing that I could see him again. I knew it was not right—at least, I thought it was not. We did meet, several times.

Then when Mr. Hoover returned to Philadelphia I asked my wife to write to him. I found writing was unsatisfactory, so I decided to risk my mother's displeasure and surprise Mr. Hoover. I slipped quietly away from the farm and went to Philadelphia.

"Mr. Hoover was greatly surprised, and asked me if I came for the purpose of marrying him. I replied that I hadn't thought about that. Will you marry me?" he asked.

"It was my turn to be surprised, but after considering it for a day I said 'Yes.' The wedding took place the same day, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Pidge, a Baptist minister.

"Mrs. Hoover, who confesses she is supremely happy, says that there are three young women, aged twenty-four, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine respectively, who are still members of the colony, but that she intends giving them some good advice."

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong—17th May, 4th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Credo; Psalms of the 17th in morning; Te Deum, Baker in F; Benedic, Garrett in G; Anthem, "The Wilderness," Goss. Presider, Rev. A. D. Stewart, B.A., Holy Communion (12.15 p.m.) Kyrie, Adam in F; Hymns, 263 and 167. N.B.—Psalm 66, Verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 14 and 17 in unison; 87, Verses 1, 4 and G. P. in unison; 88, 10.9, 11 and 6, returning afterwards. All the singing is in unison.

The Church School, Day-spring, will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books to provide.

Sunday School 10—11.45 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister—Rev. C. H. Hickling, 11 a.m. Worship, Psalm 139 (St. Andrew), Hymns 343, 581, 255 and 187. Psalm 140, "Human Nature; has it fallen?" 6

Psalm 121, "Evening Prayer," 8.30. Magnificat, Robinson; Nunc Dimittis, Anton; Hymns, 212, 46, 385, 181, 182.

The Church School, Day-spring, will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books to provide.

Sunday School 10—11.45 a.m.

St. Andrews, Kowloon, (Robinson Road, near British School)—Sundays—Holy Communion 1st and 5th Sundays in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m.; Children's Service 1st and 3rd Sundays; Baptisms, if necessary, on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday—Shortened Evening Prayer with address at 6 p.m.; Congregational Hymn of Hymns 20 to 8.45. Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Choristers before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon in English, at 10 a.m.

#### PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.

WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

#### WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely SAFE SECURITIES payable to Bearers issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe: they are redeemable at periodical Drawings either WITH CASE PREMIUMS varying from £40 to £40,000 or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

#### OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.

Comprised of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from £5 to £20.

Lists of Drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

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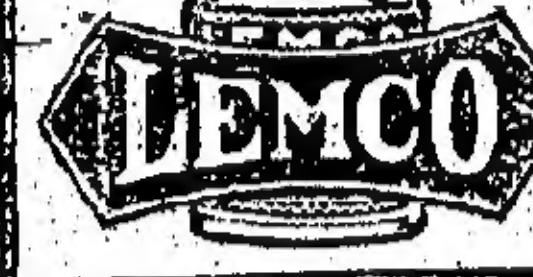
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Travellers the world over

provided with LEMCO are equipped for all emergencies in the food line.

In addition to its unique food value it is compact, will keep for any length of time, and is a most valuable medical comfort.



**Lemco**  
The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

**SAINT-RAPHAEL**  
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIG

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Ainslie, 15th May—Palo, Web 10th May, General-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
CHINLI, British str., 1,356, J. Warrack, 14th May—Haiphong May 10th, and Hoioho 13th, General-Butterfield & Swire.  
CHOSHUM MARU, Japanese str., 1,304, T. Fuzo, 15th May—Swatow 14th May, General-Casca Shoen Kaisha.  
JACOB DIEDBURGHEN, German str., 635, A. Hansen, 14th May—Pakhoi May 10th, and Hoioho 13th, General-Jobson & Co.  
KWANGLOE, Chinese str., 1,487, R. Lincoln, 15th May—Shanghai 12th May, General-Chinese.  
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,541, W. Palmer-Baker, 15th May—Shanghai and Swatow 14th May, General-Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
OCEANA, British str., 3,507, Wm. Hayward, E.N.E., 15th May—Yokohama & Shanghai 12th May, General-P. & O. S. N. Co.  
REILDA, Norwegian str., 2,270, C. Stangely, 14th May—Moj 8th May, General-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
SHINCHIKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,100, H. Yamamoto, Nagasaki 10th May, Coal-Osaka Shoen Kaisha.  
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Underbridge, 15th May—Macau 12th May, General-Butterfield & Swire.  
TRIESTE, Austrian str., 2,202, N. Cherish, 15th May—Trieste and Singapore 8th May, General-Sander, Wieler & Co.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
15th May.  
Asia, British str., for San Francisco.  
Hinhang, British str., for Haiphong.  
Jacob Diederichsen, German str., for Hoioho.  
Kwanglo, Chinese str., for Canton.  
Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.  
Oceana, British str., for Europe, &c.  
Zaire, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES

15th May.  
CHIYUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
DAGY, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., for Snigon.  
HAITAN, British str., for Coast Ports.  
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.  
KWEICHOW, British str., for Hoioho.  
KEMANO MARU, Jap str., for Manila & Sydney.  
LOCKHORN, German str., for Bangkok.  
NORD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
PRUDENTIAL, British str., for Balik Papan.  
RAJAHUJI, German str., for Hoioho.  
SATSUMA, British str., for Manila.  
SHAUGHING, British str., for Canton.  
STANDARD, Norwegian str., for Manilias.  
YEBONI MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.  
YUNENSANG, British str., for Manila.

## VESSELS IN DOCK

May 15th.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—  
BOWLOW DOCKS—Sorsogon, Haiphong, Victoria, Fiume, H.M.S. Whiting, Amiral de Brion, Likan, San U, Taiyuan, Lung Tsing, Tean, Gregory Aprar.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Nerle.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN, LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"  
Capt. N. Cherish, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY) the 17th inst. at Daylight.  
This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents,  
Prince's Building,  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE Steamship  
"CLAN MACMILLAN"  
Will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 18th May, at 4 P.M.  
For freight apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Steamship  
"GREGORY APCAR,"  
Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

FOR THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

THE Steamship  
"VORONEJ,"  
will leave on or about the end of June.  
For Freight apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1908.

FOR THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

THE Company's Steamship  
"RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.",  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE "SIAM" ..... End of May.

MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BAGEN and GOTHENBURG "CANTON" ..... Beginning of June.

VLADIVOSTOCK "CURONIA" ..... About 24th June.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1908.

FOR THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

THE Steamship  
"VORONEJ,"

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

FOR THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

THE Company's Steamship  
"NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA."

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1908.

MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- HITACHI MARU, Tons 6761, WED'DAY, 27th May, at Daylight.

POR, PENANG, KANAGAWA MARU, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID, Capt. N. Ohno Tons 6169, WED'DAY, 10th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., AKI MARU TUESDAY, 26th May, at 4 P.M.

SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE TUESDAY, 26th May, at 4 P.M.

YOKOAKI, SHIMIDZU TUESDAY, 26th May, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, YAWATA MARU, TUESDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

via MANILA, THURSDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, TUESDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

and BRISBANE, TUESDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, WAKASA MARU, SATURDAY, 23rd May, at Daylight.

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, KAGESHIMA MARU, SATURDAY, 23rd May, at Daylight.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, and TAKASAKI MARU, THURSDAY, 28th May, at Daylight.

KOBE, AKI MARU, TUESDAY, 26th May, at Daylight.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and MIKKO MARU, WED'DAY, 10th June, at Noon.

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

\* Calling at Keeling.

\* Cargo only.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

THE Company's Steamship  
"CHINA,"

Captain Petris, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 25th May.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,

Agents,

Prince's Building,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L," near Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Brit str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.E.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 19th inst.
LONDON & VARIOUS PORTS OF CALL	OCEANA	Brit str.	—	C. D. Denny, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To 20th inst.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE & C.	JAPAN	Brit str.	—	Moyer	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-day.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS & C.	LYDIA	Gen str.	—	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst.
SCANDIA	GENEGAMIA	Gen str.	—	v. Döhren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th June.
DORTMUND	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.
YARIA	GENEVA	Fr str.	—	Sellier	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 27th inst., at D'light
HITACHI MARU	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th June.
BRISGAVIA	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	Girstenbrink	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st June.
SITHONIA	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	Brehmer	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of June.
CANTON	GENEVA	Swed str.	—	N. Ohno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th June, at D'light
KANAGAWA MARU	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
P. E. FRIEDRICH	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	A. Petrie	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 25th inst.
CHINA	GENEVA	Ans str.	—	G. C. Christiansen	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of June.
VORONEJ	GENEVA	Rus str.	—	D. Lenz	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.	About 25th inst.
LOWTHER CASTLE	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	McArthur	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th June, at Noon.
GLENFARG	GENEVA	2 m.	—	L. Dawson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	K. Homma	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th June.
KUMERIC	GENEVA	Am str.	—	Cowley	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-day.
AKI MARU	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
CLAN MACMILLAN	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June, at 4 P.M.
MARIE	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	G. C. Christiansen	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th June, at 5 P.M.
EASTERN	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
TAIWAN MARU	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
CUBRONIA	GENEVA	Rus str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
PALERMO	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	J. B. Ferguson	MELCHERS & CO.	About 24th June.
TSINAN	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 22nd inst.
WAKASA MARU	GENEVA	Jap str.	—	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
ANALUSIA	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th June, at Noon.
WAISING	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHAOHSING	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	J. Miller	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 4th June.
CHOTSONG	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	H. Koops	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
PRINZ HEINRICH	GENEVA	Gen str.	—	N. Cheresh	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
ARATOON APCAR	GENEVA	Brit str.	—	V. Fusen		

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS.  
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OCEANA ..... Noon, 16th May. See Special  
OF CALL..... Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R., advertisement.

LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN. JAPAN ..... About 20th Freight and  
ANG. COLOMBO, PORT Capt. C. T. Denby, R.N.R., Passage.

MOJI, KOBE and YOKO. PALERMO ..... About 22nd Freight  
HAMA ..... Capt. J. B. Ferguson ..... May only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR ..... About 22nd Freight and  
and YOKOHAMA ..... Capt. H. W. Kendrick, R.N.R., May Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
YOKOHAMA and KOBE "TSINAN" ..... On 16th May, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI and NEWCHWANG "NANCHANG" ..... On 16th May, 4 P.M.  
HAIHOW, PAKEHOI and HAIPHONG "CHIHLI" ..... On 18th May, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SHAOHSING" ..... On 19th May, 4 P.M.  
CEBU and ILAOLO "SUNGKUANG" ..... On 19th May, 4 P.M.  
MANILA "TEAN" ..... On 19th May, 4 P.M.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAunceston, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH and FREMANTLE

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
KUDAT & SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMMEL Middle of May.  
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH Wedday, 20th May.  
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, CAPT. E. MALCOLM May, at Noon.  
HAMBURG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KODA, PRINZ HEINRICH, About Wedday, 20th May.  
YOKOHAMA, MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS. "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Thursday, 21st May, at 5 P.M.  
BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, CAPT. D. LENZ, May, at 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NOEDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1908.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
SHANGHAI "KWONGSANG" Monday, 18th May, Noon.  
SHANGHAI "WAISHING" Tuesday, 19th May, Noon.  
SHANGHAI "CHOYSANG" Wednesday, 20th May, Noon.  
MANILA "LOONSANG" Friday, 22nd May, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 27th May, Noon.  
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 29th May, 4 P.M.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG" Saturday, 30th May, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, and Newchow.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMeward.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE  
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 18th May  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. DORTMUND ... 25th May  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. ISTRIA ... 8th June  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. SAXONIA ... 16th June  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. EILVIA ... 26th June  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 8th July  
For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon, amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine, SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	POB	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 16th May, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 23rd May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

TICKETS ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE COLLECTED, SHIPPED and FORWARDED at LOWEST RATES.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.

Full information on Application.

Japan Office—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

14, WATER STREET  
YOKOHAMA.

BOVRIL

should be in every home as well as in  
every Hospital.

When you are worried and cannot eat  
well nor sleep well, you will find a  
great help in BOVRIL.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS.

By Royal Warrant to  
H. M. King Edward VII.

1

THE BURNING

QUESTION FOR EVERY  
HOUSEHOLD IS LIGHT

REMEMBER, THERE IS

NO LIGHT SO GOOD OR SO

CHEAP AS THE BRITISH

MADE.



This  
Welsbach  
Light is  
Lightest.  
See the  
Trade Mark  
"AUR."

Welsbach

The Welsbach-guaranteed Gas burners, with Mantles of Welsbach Manufacture and Welsbach Artistic Fittings, make Welsbach not only the lightest but most beautiful of all lights.

The WONDERFUL Welsbach KEEN BURNER No. 3 will give you a 75 candle power light at a lower gas consumption than any other burner in the world.

The MANTLES to use with it are Welsbach "C" or "CX". The light standard of these Welsbach-made Mantles is lightest, and the fabric is strongest—There are no Mantles so good as Welsbach."

Apply for particulars and catalogues of British-made Welsbach Mantles, Burners and Fittings to the Sole Agents of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., London

WILKS & JACK, LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



These tiny  
Capsules  
—superior  
to Copal,  
Cubeb, and  
Injections—cure  
the same diseases as these drugs  
in forty-eight hours without  
inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name (MIDY)

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.  
GRIMAULT'S  
SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last  
30 years. It retains its reputation for  
consumption, obstinate coughs,  
cold, discharges of the chest,  
lungs, and bronchial tubes.

APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the  
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,

St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE and Wondrous in the morning time.

Breakfast.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The day of departure from Shanghai of the weekly steamer carrying the Trans-Siberian mail to Vladivostok has been changed from Friday to Tuesday. The inward mail steamer from Vladivostok should arrive at Shanghai on Sunday in future instead of Wednesday.

The Prince Heinrich, with the German mail of the 21st April, left Singapore on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 p.m.

FOR	FROM	PEE	DATE
Nagasaki	Aura		Saturday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji  
Manila  
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle  
Makassar, Sourabaya, Samarang, Cheribon, and Batavia  
EUROPE &c. India via Tunicorin  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao  
Shanghai and Newchwang  
Yokohama and Kobe  
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui  
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe  
Swatow, and Deli  
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok  
Hoitow, Pakhoi and Haiphong  
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai  
Swatow and Bangkok  
Shanghai  
Macao  
San Francisco (direct)  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Shanghai  
Bangkok  
Macao  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  
Saigon  
Cebu and Iloilo  
Manila  
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Socorabaya and Macassar  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

EUROPE &c. INDIA via TUNICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama  
Macao  
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji  
Manila, Friedrich-Wilhelmsdorf, Simpson-laden, Herthaehohe, Matapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle  
Melbourne  
Manila  
Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)

EUROPE &c. India via Tunicorin  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Kashung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Shimidai, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo  
Shanghai, Yokohama Kobe and Moji  
Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle  
Manila  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

## BY ROYAL WARRANT.

THERE IS NONE BETTER  
"CANADIAN CLUB"  
WHISKY

TO BE HAD AT

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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TO-DAY,  
Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the  
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., at Co's Office, 11 a.m.  
Gymkhana Meeting, Happy Valley, 3 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 16th

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.91
Bank Bills, on demand	1.91
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.91
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.91
Credits at 4 months' sight	1.91
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/91	1.91
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.21
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.26
ON GERMANY—	
on demand	1.79
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.21
Credits, at 60 days sight	4.44
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.32
Bank, on demand	1.33
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.32
Bank, on demand	1.33
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	7.44
Private, 30 days' sight	7.51
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	8.64
ON MANILA—On demand—Pesos—864	8.64
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	7.93 p.c.m.
ON BATAVIA—On demand	1.16
ON HAIPHONG—On demand	8.3 p.c.m.
ON SAIGON—On demand	8.1 p.c.m.
ON BANGKOK—On demand	8.3
SOVEREIGN BANK'S BUYING RATE	\$11.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael	58.95
BAD SILVER, per oz.	2.44

## SUBSIDARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese: 20 cents pieces	\$8.00 discount.
10 "	8.40 "
5 "	7.40 "
Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Wednesday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 6.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 7.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 8.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 P.M.	7.90 "
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Tuesday, 28th, 1.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 3.00 A.M.	7.90 "
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Tuesday, 28th, 8.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 12.00 A.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.	7.90 "
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Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 P.M.	7.90 "
Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 P.M.	7.90 "
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## MARVELS OF THE LONDON DOCKS.

**GREATEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.**  
Few people have any clear idea either of the extent or the romantic interest of the London Docks, which under the Bill just introduced in the House of Commons, are to be henceforward managed by a public authority. It was Mr. John Burns who suggested the municipalisation of the London docks after the great strike of 1889. The new management under Mr. Lloyd George's Bill will not be exactly municipal. A large proportion of the twenty-five members of the Dock Board, for instance, will be elected by those whose business interests come under the Board's control. But the docks will be managed by a public body, and they will be big business in the world worked in this way.

Not only will the Port Authority have charge of the actual docks and quays, but also (an even greater responsibility) of the enormous warehouses in which goods arriving by sea are stored and exhibited. In these warehouses there are always millions of pounds' worth of wares. Unpacking them, checking them, setting them out for show so that wholesalers can inspect them, packing them up again and sending them to the eventual destinations—all this is a huge business of itself.

The wages bill of the London and India Dock Company runs into many hundreds of thousands of pounds. All their thousands of workers will henceforward be the servants of the Port Trust. Let us go on considering what the nature of their daily duties is.

Very large stores of indigo are to be seen at the London and India Dock dep't., Crutched Friars, a stately old building with interesting detail, such as fine vaulted roofs to arches and windows, and even bathe. The buyers, who spend many hours here testing the various samples of dye, suffer literally from "the blues." At the end of the day they are subdued to what they have worked in. Therefore the Dock Company provides them with cupboards, where they can keep old suits, and gives them the opportunity of taking a bath as well.

Closets by rooms filled with all sorts of chemists' shop articles in the raw. Did you know Ipecacuanha was brewed from the bark of a tree? Here are big baskets of twigs and tendrils just arrived from Brazil. Do not confuse it, though, with the endless bundles of Sarsaparilla which are lying about ready to be used as the basis of many highly recommended "tonics" and blood mixtures. That stuff like black toffee is also very largely used in preparing popular medicines. It is a kind of gum exuded by the plant. The West African negroes who collected it had no proper receptacles for it, so they sent it in anything they could find—gourds, old sardine tins, or even in the skins of monkeys! Those are monkey skins in a big heap over there.

At the London Docks are sheds filled with sacks of cassava sagredo, which is also the bark of a tree. It is strange to see such huge masses of a drug which is taken in tiny doses. Another room at Crutched Friars is given up to samples of medicinal rhubarb from Central Asia. A faint aromatic smell reminds one of the nauseous doses of schoolboy days. Now, there are other strange odours hanging in the air; these come from the perfume store, where are kept the actual make-bags of the musk-ox, the civet which is taken from the civet cat, and the ambergris from a particular species of whale. It is astonishing how unpleasant the raw materials of sweet scents can be. It is a blessed relief to turn to a vegetable perfume and to sniff at a bottle of concentrated Ylang-Ylang, distilled from orange-flower.

At the St. Katharine Dock there is a regular scent factory, where the delicious perfumes from Grasse and elsewhere are separated from the fat in which they travel and worked up into salable form. Then they go to all countries in the world. The convenience to the scent firms of having a factory in the docks is that they do not pay duty on the alcohol used in making the perfumes which are not going to stay in this country. After Iodine and Assafidina and cheesc in bulk, it is like an air from heaven.

"Now for the cigars," says the kind guide. At Crutched Friars we go up in the lift and then through rooms after room filled with the familiar boxes, mostly from Havanas, though India, Burma, Borneo, Mexico, and Brazil contribute too. Several hundred thousand "weeds" altogether there are, and about thirty million cigarettes. The pipe tobacco is kept at the Victoria Docks, the usual stock amounting to some nine million pounds' worth (20,000 tons). Down there the floor space measured three miles and the frontage three-quarters of a mile.

But even more interesting than the cigars or the drugs in bulk is the astonishing show of furs. Here are skins from every climate and corner—tigers from Bengal, waddles from China, foxes and martens from Japan, "fitches" and "nutrias" from Siberia, opossums and marmosets from America, sheep and goats from Tibet. All down a huge room are long tables, and every table is heaped high with skins—a million pounds' worth at least! A woman could learn more about the secrets of the fur trade here in twenty minutes than she could find out in a lifetime of ordinary shopping.

She could see with her own eyes how skins which look like one piece are made up of an endless number of small pieces sewn skillfully together by "Ah Sin." She would see what can be done, by dying, with rabbit and pussy-cat with goat and kid. The process of making "ermine" would be clear when she saw piles of imitation tails ready to be sewn on. She would learn to distinguish between real and "faked" astrakhan.

That was one reflection which forced itself in the fur department. Another sent imagination wandering among the numberless people in far-off lands who had hunted the animals whose hides were now arrived here. What a huge trade the killing trade is!

Then step over to the London Docks, which join the St. Katharine—both are close to the Tower—and see the vast cars covered with elephants' tusks, rhinoceros horns, and other ivory. The biggest tusk here weighs 168 lbs. and the smallest, belonging to a baby elephant, only turns the scale at nine ounces. On these floors there is £200,000 worth of ivory, ranging in value from the finest quality, of which billiard balls are made, until which fotches £3,000 a ton, down to mere chips and toys. Let your imagination people the East End for a moment with the former owners of these thousands of tusks, and of the hundreds of thousands of fur skins which the dock company has in keeping. Those of us who were not even at once would enjoy for a little while the finest menagerie above in the world!

## A NEW TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

From time immemorial the search for a remedy for leprosy has been carried on. When we consider the hideousness, the chronicity and the practically hopeless nature of the disease, this is not to be wondered at. Although almost every year brings forth a new cure, and although in the aggregate such cures amount to legion, we have to confess that hitherto the quest has been vain. It is true that certain drugs do appear to have some influence on the progress of the disease, and it is equally sure that a small proportion of lepers recover, yet it can hardly be affirmed that we can cure leprosy even in a limited sense, or any more than it can be said that we can cure cancer. When Hansen discovered the germ cause of the disease, and more particularly when it was found that tubercle bacilli produced in certain cases of leprosy a definite reaction, it was thought by many that in that substance we might find the long-sought-for remedy, or, at all events, an indication of the direction in which research should be made. Unfortunately, the attempts made to find the remedy were baffled from the outset, for it has been impossible to cultivate the germ from which such a remedy might be manufactured. Professor Deyke, in a recent lecture, stated that he has cultivated, if not the leprosy bacillus itself, at all events an organism closely related to it, from this organism he has extracted a fatty principle, nastic, which on being injected into lepers, gives rise to a reaction similar to that produced with benzoyl chloride and administered in appropriate dose brings about, if not in every case complete cure, at least the arrest of the disease in all but the most hopeless.

According to Professor Deyke, the combination of nastic and benzoyl chloride acts directly on the leprosy bacillus by depriving it of its fatty element, thereby killing it and leaving it an easy prey to the proteolytic influences of the tissues. The microscopic specimens and lantern slides which he showed at his lecture at the London School of Tropical Medicine seem to support his statements. We sincerely hope that further experience of nastic therapy will be found fully or even partially to bear out what Professor Deyke claims for it. The object of his visit to this country was to obtain permission to try his nastic treatment on a large scale in some of the numerous leper asylums in British Colonies. As the treatment involves no risk of pain to the patient, we have no doubt that the Colonial Office, which of recent years has shown itself so keen to assist medical research, will afford him every facility, and, also, on behalf of the innumerable leper subjects of King Edward, will carefully watch the effects of his treatment. This is the least the Colonial Office can do. Any one who reads Professor Deyke's paper can see that it is based on careful work carried through with ability and in a truly scientific spirit, and all will agree that he has earned the opportunity he asks for. It is not the leper only who has a direct interest in this result, but there appears to be a side issue in the direction of tuberculosis. The latter may prove of importance, but even failing that, if nastic therapy is found to cure or even to mitigate the misery of the hundreds of thousands of lepers who at the present moment are slowly rotting to death, Professor Deyke will have earned a place among the great benefactors of our race.

"The British Medical Journal."

## CHEAP COTTON

FUTURE DROPS BELOW NINE CENTS.  
A newspaper cutting from New York says:—Mr. Livermore, a large local cottons operator, who often makes successful large turns in cotton during the past season by swinging big lines, after having kept out of the market returned here in the middle of last week. He was credited then with accumulating 50,000 bales, through Hutton, chiefly of July and October. The trade believes this operator, whose buying was responsible for a good rally toward the close of last week, tried to unload on your market early this morning, but found the conditions too narrow there. This selling became a feature here, lasting throughout the forenoon. Prices started 10 points below Saturday's final, then sagged 10 points more, making a third break of 10 to 15 points after one o'clock, when one broker sold 25,000 bales of October at 9 cents, the bottom price, with Schiff, the most prominent local bear, taking 15,000 bales of it. This seemed to finish the liquidation referred to. May sold at \$2.25, July at 9.02, August at 8.99, and October at 8.75. Prices then rallied 6 to 8 points, the market closing steady, with a somewhat better feeling at 8 to 8 points from the lowest, and 23 to 35 points below Saturday's.

The only financial trouble is with one small firm, the only members of the New York Cotton Exchange who have been buying the market all the season, and who are suffering dry rot from the loss of Southern business through the Anti-Option Laws. I understand, however, that all their contracts have been liquidated, so no public announcement of their embarrassment may be necessary.

Beyond these speculative conditions, nothing of any great importance has developed in the general situation. Extreme pessimism, suddenly exaggerating the conditions, is responsible for the timidity of buyers of spot cotton, and causing the present liquidation and general short selling. Spots are off only about 10. Liverpool should come 4 points lower to-morrow. Closing prices: April, 8.89—8.90; May, 8.98—8.99; July, 9.07—9.08; August, 9.00—9.01; September, 9.37—9.38; October, 9.03—9.04; December, 9.03—9.04; January, 9.04—9.05. Day's sales, 350,000 bales.

## CHANGEABLE LONDON.

Anybody can feel like a millionaire for eighteenpence a mile now. Three luxuriously appointed taxis are gliding about the streets of London. They are the first cabs of the P.L.A.T. Company.

Their colour is a beautiful shiny yellow, and their brass-work is as glittering as that on the most expensive car. Their chauffeurs, dressed in grey with blue collar and facings look as any millionaire's do.

And the taxicabs themselves are miracles of comfort. An "Express" representative hailed one by chance, and when he settled down in the soft grey-cushions, he thought there had been a mistake somewhere. For overhead a little electric lamp lit up the cab, and there were trays for ashes and matches.

But the greatest surprise of all lay in a brass dial opposite on which were engraved the words: "Faster," "Slower," "Turn right," "Turn left," "Stop right," "Stop left," and "Home."

No need to shout instructions at the chauffeur—the face turns the handle to "Home," and it is marked simultaneously on a dial in front of the driver.

Another useful innovation is a taximeter which has a "payment" position of the flag, stopping the mechanism without altering the registered fare, so that there is no chance of 2d. jumping up while the money is being handed over, or of disputes after the flag has been put up.

The cabs are 8-h.p. to 16-h.p. and they take luggage on the step.

## LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine  
Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to  
H.M. THE KING.

GREAT BARGAINS BY OCEAN MAIL  
PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

See the recognised Guide to Window Draperies. 500 Illustrations. Sent FREE.

Ideal Home drapes at DIRECT LOOM PRICES.

We make Lace and Net Curtains above common-place, also Dainty Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes.

FURNITURE LIST.—Special Knockdown Made for Shipping. Reliable British Made.

For 51 years admitted the best for lasting service. See List of RELIABLE HOUSE-

HOLD LINENS.

MARVELLOUS PARCEL 10 Dinner and 22/6 Half Parcels 1 of each 11/6 Postage Free.

2 White Damask Table Cloths 2 yds. by 2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wear-

ing. 2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, hand-embroidered and drawn thread.

2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make, Linen, Damask, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, hemmed.

MARVELLOUS VALUE TRY ONE. RELIABLE WARING.

Write for our Catalogues now, cost of same may save you money.

Please List may be obtained from the Office of this Paper.

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## Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.  
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A more amazing improvement in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proportion of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harleens," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who have used it will be able to report a most marked improvement.

Edwards' "Harleens" is now untried preparation, but is the great hair-specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift.

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too

coloured.

D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.

E. That your hair need not be sticky, greasy, or oily.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous opinion is that the "Harleens Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly improved in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof.

## FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLEENS" Co.

95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLEENS" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Weight \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_

Condition \_\_\_\_\_

Length \_\_\_\_\_

Thickness \_\_\_\_\_

Strength \_\_\_\_\_

Flexibility \_\_\_\_\_

Smoothness \_\_\_\_\_

Shine \_\_\_\_\_

Texture \_\_\_\_\_

Odor \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_

Odor \_\_\_\_\_

## BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).  
ESTABLISHED 1824.  
PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000. (£3,750,000)  
RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,373,375 £428,000

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Branches—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chefoo, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kota Radja, (Aboen) Bandermasina. Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2% per annum on daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

do 6 do 4%

do 3 do 3%

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1897. 25

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.—SH. TAEL 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

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EINHEDLICHE HANDELS-GENSCHLASSCHAFT

Berlin.

Bank Lüer Handel und Industrie, ROBERT WABSWAHL &amp; CO., MENDELSON &amp; CO., M. A. von ROTHSCHILD &amp; Söhne.

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DIETRICH DES DISCONTRO-GENSCHLASSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1897. 24

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent

for 6 " 3%

for 3 " 2%

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. 115

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,125,000

PAID-UP ..... £562,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £210,000

BANKERS:—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per cent per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months ..... 4% per cent.

For 6 " 3%

For 3 " 2%

EVAN ORMISTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1898. 23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,129,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Nagasaki London Lyons

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Bombay Shanghai Hankow

Chefoo Tianjin Peking

Newchwang Daly Port Arthur

Autung Liuyang Mukden

Tieling Changchun

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

" 6 " 4%

" 3 " 3%

" 3 " 3%

TAKEO-TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st March 1898. 524

## BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—  
STANDING ..... £15,000,000  
S. LIVE ..... £13,500,000

£25,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

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THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,  
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FOR 1908.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITHMANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 2% per cent per Annum.

do 6 do 4%

do 3 do 3%

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. 20

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